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The volume is edited with the usual care, and acknowledgment is made to various scholars for their assistance. Professor Hunt has had less to do with this than with the earlier volumes because of his absence on military duties, but the high standard of former years is fully maintained. The restorations proposed are always plausible and often certain; but the possibilities have by no means been exhausted, and there is abundant opportunity for those whose skill lies in restoring texts. *Oxyrhynchus Papyri* XIII is an important contribution and will be welcomed by all who are interested in the study of Greek literature.

WILLIAM N. BATES.

Everyday Greek—Greek Words in English, Including Scientific Terms. By HORACE ADDISON HOFFMAN. viii + 107 pp. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1919. \$1.25 net; postpaid, \$1.35.

In setting forth the scope and the purpose of this work, Dr. HOFFMAN states that the book has grown out of his own needs "in giving a brief course in the derivation of English words of Greek origin." He expresses the hope "that it will also be of service to many other teachers in giving similar courses in colleges and high schools," and he believes that "many persons will find such a manual very helpful for private study and reference." For the latter purpose, he has in mind two classes of students: "those who have studied Greek in the usual way," who, he thinks, "will find the book helpful for purposes of review and in the application of their knowledge to the study of Greek words in English"; and those who may "use the book in private study as the means of acquiring in the shortest and most direct way a sufficient knowledge of Greek to enable them to trace the origin and feel the force of scientific terms and other English words of Greek origin." The author remarks upon the great difficulty he has experienced in deciding what to include in the manual and what to omit, and feels sceptical about his ability to satisfy everyone by his selections. With regard to the manner of treatment, we are informed that the endeavor has been to "present the material in the most convenient and practical form rather than in a scientific and exhaustive form."

Dr. HOFFMAN has evidently bestowed much thought and care on his work, and, within the limits he has prescribed for himself, he has successfully accomplished his task. The work consists of six parts: (1) The Alphabet. (2) Parts of Speech. (3) Formation of Words. (4) Word Groups for Study. (5) Vocabulary. (6) Index and Key to Derivation. Of serious errors, save

those of Greek accent, there seems to be but a very small number. The most grievous error is the derivation (pp. 43, 66, 96) of the word "archives" from ἀρχαῖα instead of from ἀρχεῖα > Lat. archi(v)a > Fr. archives. "Plague" is not a derivative of πλῆγῃ (84, 104) but of a cognate of πλῆγῃ. "Crypt" comes from Latin crypta = Greek κρυπτή, rather than from κρυπτόν (77). ἀναισθησία is not an "action noun" in -σία (ἀν-αισθη-σία, p. 28), but a "quality noun" in -ια from ἀναίσθητος. "Apothecary" (65) has been curiously substituted for "apothecary's shop," and "Cato" and "Cicero" have somehow or other slipped in among the examples of Greek derivatives (12). Apropos of the remark on αἰλός (52), it should be noted that αἰλός is used also in a non-musical sense. It is a slip to say (56) that ἤλεκτρον "is used in modern science to designate electricity" — "electro-," as a combining form, is so used. The adjectival form in -ous is several times inadvertently used for the substantival form in -us: polypous (16), phosphorous (18, 93, 104). It is an oversight to say (51) that παράδοξος as a noun means "paradox" — the neuter of παράδοξος was meant. Active σκήπτω hardly means "prop one's self" (86); the singular νεφρός does not mean the plural "kidneys" (81); πύω (act.) does not mean to "suppurate" (85), but "cause to suppurate;" πυρή (85, 105) should be πυρά; the ε of διοίσεις (70) should be replaced by η; and the asterisk should be supplied with the following words, which do not occur in L. and S.: ἀγνωστικός, ἀκροβάτης, γαστρικός, γιγαντικός, διάγωνος, ἐκκεντρικός, μεταλλουργός, παρενθετικός. The printer's devil is no doubt to be blamed for such slips as ᾤδῃ (8, for ᾠδῇ), ἐχειρίδιον (10), cranebill (68), cuttng (73), ζῶον (84, for ζῶον), ἐν (91, for ἐν), φιλανθρωπία (92, for φιλανθρωπία), καθέρδα (97, for καθέδρα), ichthyohagous (101); and the electrotypewriter probably planed away the accents of λεγω (64), ὑπο (91, 101), ἀνα (95), and the iota subscript of ᾠδῇ (14); but the evil one himself must have sown the following crop of faulty accents: χόρος (11, for χορός), γενέα (14, for γενεά), ποῦς (16, 85, 96 bis, 104, 105, for πούς), νέφρος (27, 34 for νεφρός), ἀστρο-νόμος (41, line 11, for ἀστρο-νόμος), Εὐγένης (61, for Εὐγένης), ζύγον (64, for ζυγόν), ἀκροβατής (64, 95, for ἀκροβάτης), πτέρον (66, 85, 96, 97, 98, 101, 103, for πτερόν), διαβόλος (70, for διάβολος), δίπλοος (70, for διπλός), ἐλεφας (72, 99, for ἐλέφας), θῶραξ (75, 106 bis, for θώραξ), κράσις (77, 97, for κρᾶσις), μέλος (80, 102 ter, 104, for μινός), ῥινοκέρως (86, 105, for ῥινόκερος), δρύς (98, for δρῦς), δήμος (99, for δῆμος), λῦσις (100, for λύσις), and ζώνῃ (107, for ζώνη).

The following remarks are intended not as criticisms, but as suggestions, some of which the author may, perhaps, see his way clear to adopt in a future edition, which, I hope, will soon become necessary. It is desirable in the interest of sound scholar-

ship that the section on Greek accents be revised. To say that "in pronouncing Greek words we accent the syllable over which the accent is placed and make no distinction with regard to the kind of accent mark used," may represent the prevailing practice, but it does not represent the ancient practice, and the student is entitled to know the theory of ancient practice (see Smyth's Greek Grammar, § 130). Whether the teacher or the student is able to make the distinctions, or cares to make them, matters not. It is also important that the student be acquainted with the general rules for the position of the Greek accent, and that the quantity of the vowels *ι*, *α* and *υ* be marked when it is long. In the exercise on p. 12, the student is asked to pronounce among other words the Greek and the Latinized English forms of *Σωκράτης*, *Θουκυδίδης*, *Ἀφροδίτη*, *Εὐριπίδης*, *Αἰσχύλος*. He will not be able to pronounce correctly a single one of these words, either in Greek or in English, without a knowledge of the quantities, and it is surely asking too much of him to consult a Greek lexicon for information which might have been given with so little extra trouble. In view of the divergence of Greek and English, a section on the syllabification of Greek words would form a valuable addition. The usefulness of the book would be further enhanced by uniformity in the employment of full-faced type in the printing of English derivatives, and the student would surely be grateful for the giving of the genders and of the genitive case of the substantives in the Vocabulary. It would be conducive to a much better understanding of many of the Greek derivatives, if something were said about the rôle of French as a vehicle of transmission of the Greek. It would shed a flood of light on much that would otherwise remain obscure—and it would not be at all inconsistent with a popular method of presentation—to follow the example of our large English dictionaries and to indicate the successive media of transmission, if ever so briefly. So, for example, *archives* < F < L < *ἀρχεῖα* (or, F L *ἀρχεῖα*); *bishop* < AS < L < *ἐπίσκοπος* (or, AS L *ἐπίσκοπος*); *hour* < F < L < *ώρα* (or, F L *ώρα*). But the thing which is uppermost in my mind, and which I most earnestly commend to the author's consideration, is the question of the desirability of extending the limits of his treatise so as to include all the "everyday Greek" and the nucleus, at least, of all the scientific Greek. When one reads in the Index the word "amphioxus," one sorely misses such words as abyss, academy, achromatic, acolyte, acrostic, adamant, allegory, alphabet, amazon, amnesty, amphibious, amphibrach, anachronism, anagram, anchorite, anthracite, apocalypse, apoplexy, aphelion, aphorism, apotheosis, archipelago, aroma, asparagus, asphalt, asphyxia, autonomy—to mention only words beginning with the first letter of the alphabet.

Before closing this notice, I wish once more to state that, within the limits set for himself, the author has produced a good book. It seems to meet a wide-felt want, and I believe it will in large measure fulfill the purposes for which it was intended. I hope, however, that the author will regard it as only a beginning, and that he will in the future revise and augment it so as greatly to enlarge its sphere of usefulness and to make it a real vademecum for all those who, in one way or another, are interested in the Greek element of English.

C. W. E. MILLER.

THE NEW PAULY REAL-ENCYCLOPÄDIE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Urbana, Nov. 10, 1919.

I received this morning in the mail a letter from Professor W. Kroll of Breslau telling of the extremely sad state of affairs now obtaining in Germany and the extraordinary difficulties with which they have to contend in order to maintain any of their scientific enterprises. In particular, he informs me that the great revision of the Pauly Realencyclopädie, which he has kept going only with extreme sacrifice, will now certainly collapse unless they can count upon the speedy renewal of subscriptions in foreign countries, so that at least as many copies as were taken before the war will be subscribed for again. It would be a terrible loss to scholarship if this monumental enterprise should be given up now, and I wonder if it would not be appropriate for you in the columns of the *American Journal of Philology* to call attention to the situation. . . . I should think that a number of scholars in this country might well order the work for themselves as well as see to it that the libraries with which they are connected resume promptly their subscriptions. I have heard indirectly that the . . . has already gone under. I hope that is not true, but surely we ought not now to let the new Pauly Realencyclopädie collapse. . . .

W. A. OLDFATHER.